The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,853.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months advance delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line. but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

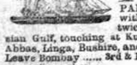
DEATH.

SMITH—February 5th, at Suez, the infant son of John Smith, Esq., of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Linga	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bushire		„ Muscat	
„ Linga		„ Guadur	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 5 P. M.

Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

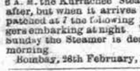
From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will be despatched as above on MONDAY the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Bepore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

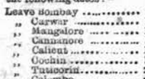
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* CALICUT, COCHIN, AND MADRAS.

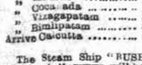


THE fast-sailing Steamer "MANCHESTER," (290), Captain Tisdale, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY the 2nd March 1868 with Passengers and Cargo. Application for Freight or Passage to be made to the undersigned, Fort Market.

SORABJEE WALLJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, on MONDAY, the 2nd March at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for COCHIN, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. Broughton Price, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Capt. Price.

Bombay, 21st February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A I Ship "DULEEPSING," 1,198 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KHANDEISH to sail about 25th February.
HYDRABAD „ „ 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Montrose*.

Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MARTABAN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent of Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Fleur de Lis."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.

Bombay, 17th February 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roscine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
194, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Ramford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£6 16 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£5 17 6 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Ring with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Maker Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., University College, Oxford.
Rev. F. R. Drew, M.A., Sid. Sus. College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. H. Maddock, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. Rudd, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
Rev. A. Sewell, B.A., New College, Oxford.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum to Proprietors, and £31 per Annum to Non-Proprietors. For Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., and Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., in either of the Presidencies.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement of "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-forth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONIC.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.

And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

29, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1868.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2nd MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE for the past half year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to 4TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
Secretaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight		1/10 3/4	per Rupee.
„	4	do. 1/10 5/8	do.
„	3	do. 1/10 9/16	do.
„	2	do. 1/10 ½	do.
„	1	do. 1/10 7/16	do.
„	Demand	1/10 3/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, Scotland, Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company Bank.		1/10 5/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 25th February 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY the 4th March at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1867.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 26TH FEBRUARY to 4TH MARCH inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1868.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
FIRST ISSUE 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD DUNCAN GRANT, Esq., of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
AMMEDJEE HUBIBHOY, Esq.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., of Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
HENRY MAXWELL, Esq., of Messrs. FINLAY SCOTT & Co.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.

W. NICOL Esq., of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1868, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th January, 1868.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 16 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.

2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.

3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 25th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.

4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.

5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices o the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.

6. A letter from Crustnajee Rugoonathjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.

7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.

8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.

9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.

10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868

11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—

1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
2. Contract for Fort Market.
3. Contract for Fruit Gardens.
4. Contract for Mody Bay Latrine.
5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to Jeysingbhoy Huthesing, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

WANTED.

WANTED, to purchase, DIVING APPARATUS. Forward Particulars and Price to the Storekeeper's Office G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

WANTED a situation by a EUROPEAN YOUNG WOMAN TO ACCOMPANY A LADY proceeding to England. She has no objection to taking charge of Children—good reference as to her character can be given. Apply to "C." at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A.M., until 6 P.M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGHILANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of 2,000 Brass (of 100 Cubic feet) of Sandstone or Sand.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for the final measurement on or before the 30th April 1868.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent along with each tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 3rd day of March addressed to ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo St., 17th February, 1868.

MUNICIPALITY, CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BROKEN STONES for repairing roads during this year, 1868.

Six thousand Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal are now required.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole six thousand, or Contractors are at liberty to tender to supply only so much Road Metal as may be required at any one of the following Depots.

The following quantities of Road Metal are required at the undermentioned Depots:—

No.	Place of Delivery.	Quantity required.	
1	Bazar Gate and Fort Police Court	600	Brass.
2	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home	2,500	„
3	Mahim Station Road	100	„
4	Clare Road	200	„
5	Cammatteepora Forest Road	1,900	„
6	Grant Road	300	„
7	Cowasjee Patell Road	100	„
8	Middle Colaba Road	100	„
9	Nayegaum	200	„

Tenders are to be made only in printed forms, which may be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in before 12 o'clock on the 6th day of March next, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 24th February 1868.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Prices—In Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*.

London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—Gresson & Woodhall, and *Dastur Askhara* Press; Madras—J. Higginbotham; Lahore—W. Cockell & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Mooltan—Dadabhoy Manockjee.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . . Hogves fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cot on plant to the bale in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar paper, oil and oil-gas, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . . Mr Cola's view of the future of oriental commerce is sound. . . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East. No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures towards the end of the book have been added forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimates for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A SALE of 175 Port Canning shares was reported at 275 per share. Elphinstones close at 560; New Do. 70; United Victorias at 960; Port Cannings at 275. Market quet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of share	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,850 prshare
1,915,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	63 to 64 p. s.
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	24 pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,600,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
800,000	300	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,750,000	300	1,000	9	Madras Bank	63 p. ct.
1,600,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	94
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p.s
600,000	200	200	——	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	——	General Bank	65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

——	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	68½ p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	——	Bombay ship Co.	2,240 per shar
560,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	600 per share
800,000	5,000	3,500	——	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,625 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	——	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
150,000	50	50	....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	12½ per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,040,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	600 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,180	....	Ytsee Land Co.	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	2,000	1,200	25 p.	Port Canning	275 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	960 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1150 9/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 10½d 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 a/s' sight	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Op.'s	1835-36	[illegible]
" " " "	1842-43	94
" " " "	1854-55	[illegible]
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	105
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-9
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	2/3
Carolus	2/0
Mexican Dollars	2/0
German Crowns	2/0
Five-Franc Pieces	2/3
Bar Silver	108-8
Gold Leaf	15-1
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English	10-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		165 to 170
Akote			
Khandeish			155 to 160
Barsee			
Dholleras			192 to 195
Bhownuggur			
Broach			195 to 200
Veeravul			155 to 160
Vingoria			187 to 190
Comptа			187 to 190
Dharwar Sawginned			195 to 200
Oomrawuttee	New		210 to 215
Akote			
Broach			220 to 225
Dholleras			213 to 215
Bhownuggur			

Ready Sales ... ... 675 Candies.
For delivery ... ...2,900 "
Market quiet.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 16th December 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs
CHINA.		CEYLON.	
Gold Bullion	9,420	Rupees	5,000
HONGKONG.		CUTCH.	
Gold Coin	10,000	Rupees	6,500
" Bullion	3,88,415	Gold	19,000
Silver Coin	1,36,998	" Coin	3,300
" Dollars	6,800	Silver	4,000
PERSIAN GULF.		CONCAN BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	11,800	Gold	19,076
PEBBLE GULF STEAMER.		" Coin	400
Gold Coin	40,440	" Sovereigns	2,075
Silver Coin	1,29,119	Rupees	4,51,000
CUTCH.		PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Gold Coin	7,500	Gold	1,500
Silver Coin	28,200	Silver Coin	18,000
Rupees	2,300	Rupees	7,000
ADEN.		KURRACHEE.	
Gold Coin	1,850	Silver	2,000
GUZERAT BRITISH.		GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
Rupees	98,440	Rupees	2,000
CONCAN BRITISH.		MALABAR BRITISH.	
Rupees	18,731	Gold Bullion	4,000
		Gold Coin	2,500
		Rupees	79,200
		SOUTH CANARA.	
		Gold Bullion	5,500
		Gold Coin	4,000
		Silver Bullion	3,000
		Rupees	11,500
Total Gold Rs.	62,551		
" Silver "	5,95,800		
Total for the week Rs.	6,58,351		
Previously Imported in the year 1867	2,57,44,968		
Total from 1st Jany. to 16th Dec. 1867	2,64,03,319		
Ditto same period 1866	4,40,74,571		
Decrease	1,76,71,252		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 26.

Smith, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on sick leave from Ellichpore.
Rose, Lieutenant, Madras Corps, on sick leave from England.
Shipton, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on sick leave from England.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant 26th B. N. I., from England.
Fletcher, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty from England.
Macgnoid, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, from England.
Lennox, Captain, 23rd Madras N. I., from England.
Thomson, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave from England.
Sadler, Captain, 42nd Welsh Regiment, on leave from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 26.

Holberton, Captain, R. A., on duty to Kurrachee.
Mant, Lieutenant, R. Engineer, on leave to Surat.
Forster, Brigadier General R. A., on duty to Scind.
Fletcher, Captain, R. A., on duty to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—26TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5 0
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10
By Overland Route		£6 0s. 0d. to £610
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
" Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Feb. 25	Wide Awake	Nacoda	Muscat, Feb. 15
	Ismail	Graham	Calcutta, Jan. 24
	Fatley Alium	Pedna	Muscat, Feb. 17
26	Otago	Breckenridge	Greenock, Oct. 9
	City of Carlisle	Hill	Newcastle, Oct. 10
	Staffordshire	Reddie	Sydney, Sept. 26
	H. M. Malabar (s).	Rich	Suez, 16, and Aden, Feb. 16
	Pensacola	Gibson	Liverpool, Oct. 14
	Dosgilbe	Salaraque	Kurrachee, Jan. 8

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 26	Sawely Chladow	Bosse	Rangoon.
	Penelope	Amarie	Malabar Coast.
	Krishna	Lemon	Juddah.
	Martaban (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Khinjee Odhowjee*, Crannell, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, Woodmas, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Trafalgar*, Slacpole, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Eversley*, Williburn, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *City of Cantra*, Napier, bound to Havre.
Brig *Testal*, Agoda, bound to Mozambique.
Ship *Khandeish*, Story, bound to Liverpool.

The ship *Sea Fish*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY, PART I.
OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD
FOR
1868.

CONTENTS:—
MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES.
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

Published with the co-operation of the Municipal Commr.

PRICE Rs. 12 PER ANNUM.

Bombay, Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.
PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½.
ALSO,
THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY.
PRICE RUPEES 1½.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOW READY.
THIRD EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

FOR SALE, at reasonable prices, just arrived per *Red Jacket*, fine Australian Heroes of BEEF and Irish PORK and TONGUES, and 109 WATER TANKS.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubash,
British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.
Bombay, 26th February 1868.

GENTLEMEN who were unable to attend the SETTLING of the LOTTERY ACCOUNTS on WEDNESDAY the 26th idem, are requested to meet at Mr. Nowrojee's Yard, near Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla, on the 28th instant.
Bombay, 26th February 1868.

NOTICE.—LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID, a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 90, of the Bombay Royal Insurance Company, under liquidation. Whoever will bring the same or give information that may lead to its discovery to the undersigned, will receive a suitable reward. Payment of First Distribution of Assets, now in course of payment, has been stopped.
Bombay, Nov. 1867. F. F. GOMES.

LOST, on the 26th February, between Elphinstone Circle and the Branch Bank of Bengal, a BANK OF BENGAL CHEQUE, No. 28, for the sum of Rs. 19,787-3, standing in the name of Girdharilal Futtachund. Any one finding and bringing the same to the undersigned, at his shop near Mombadevie Chowkey, will be handsomely rewarded.
GIRDHARILAL FUTTACHUND.
26th February 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Adjourned Ninth Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March 1868, at 4 P. M.
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Auditors.
By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866; and of the IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.
In consequence of the indisposition of the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, I do order that the hearing of an application on the part of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, that a Call to the amount of Rupees 50 per Share may be made on all Contributories included in Part II. of the Schedule as past holders of Shares of the said Company, fixed for THURSDAY the 27th February instant, be postponed until THURSDAY the 12th day of March next, at the hour and place mentioned in the original Summons.—Dated this 25th day of February 1868. M. R. WESTROPP.
C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE two next Overland Mails, per P. & O. Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named:—
Saturday, 29th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 3 P.M. after-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 12 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

THE ART EXHIBITION will remain open for a fortnight from MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
MONDAY, 24TH.—TO OPEN AT 4 P. M.—Admission by season tickets only.
TUESDAY, 25TH.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Admission by season tickets only.
From 3 P. M. to Sunset admission for native ladies Re. 2. Children at half price. Holders of season tickets will be admitted if accompanying native ladies.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon. Admission Re. 1 to be paid at the door.
From 3 to 7 P. M. for season ticket holders and by payment at the door of Rs. 5. Children at half price.
THURSDAY, 27TH.—From 7 A. M. to 12 noon and from 3 P. M. to Sunset. Admission Re. 1 to be paid at the door.
FRIDAY, 28TH.—As on WEDNESDAY.
SATURDAY, 29TH.—As on THURSDAY.
J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K. C. S. I.
AN AMATEUR CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY IN AID OF THE
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND,
ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
AT FRAMJEE HALL, BREACH CANDY,
which has been kindly placed at the Society's disposal for the occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

No. 1.—GLEE	Awake Lyre	Æolion	J. Danby.
No. 2.—DUET	Ah Perdona al primo affetto		Mozart.
No. 3.—SONG	Air de Galathée		Victor Massé.
No. 4.—SOLO, FLUTE	Fantaisie Brilliante		T. Boehm.
No. 5.—CHORUS WITH SOLO	Daughter of Error		Sir H. R. Bishop.
No. 6.—SOLO PIANO FORTE	Rondo Capricioso		Mendelssohn.
No. 7.—SACRED SONG	Nazareth		Gounod.
No. 8.—CHORUS from the "May Queen"	Wake with a Smile / O Month of May.		W. S. Bennett

PART II.

No. 1.—SERENADE	Awake the Starry Midnight Hour.	Mendelssohn.
No. 2.—SOLO, PIANO FORTE	"Robert, toi que J'aime"	Meyerbeer, arranged by Prudent.
No. 3.—RECIT, & AIR	"Giunse Alfin il momento." "Deh Vieni non tardar"	Mozart.
No. 4.—GLEE	"Orpheus" with his Lute	Macfarren.
No. 5.—SONG	My mother bids me bind my Hair.	Haydn.
No. 6.—QUARTET	"Integer Vitæ"	P. Flemming.
No. 7.—SONG	If doughty deeds my Lady please.	A. S. Sullivan.
No. 8.—CHORUS & SOLO from the "May Queen"	With a Laugh as we go Round	W. S. Bennett

Tickets may be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Rampart Row,—Single Rs. 7; double, admitting a Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 12 each.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868

THE proposed memorial from the shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India in Council, resembles a French *acte d'accusation* in being an indictment of the official directors for fraud, and of the Government for gross and culpable negligence. If it is ever presented before the Council, it will be one of the most painful instances in which a retired Governor has to review and answer for his own administration. For, as we all know too bitterly, the name of Sir Bartle Frere is suggestive of a run of speculation before which the ordinary restraints of prudence and good morals crumbled away. The memorial is cleverly written, and although its style and allusions remind us too much of a lawyer, it is more adapted to move a popular audience like Parliament, than an Executive or Judicial tribunal. It refers to the heart-rending calamity in which the fall of the Bank involved so many helpless people, and then states in strange detail the utter want of principle displayed by the directors in making loans to one another and their friends. These transactions appear to have been done by the commercial directors, especially the scandalous business of the loan of twenty-five lacs of rupees mentioned in the 34th paragraph. Yet the memorialists try to make the Bombay Government responsible by fixing the blame on the Government directors, because, as they urge with much truth, these directors had been placed, as impartial men, unconnected with trade, to keep a watch on the mercantile directors, who, having come out to make money for themselves, might be tempted to do so at the expense of other people. The memorial accuses them of having actually done so, and mentions ten of these directors, as being also directors or partners of directors in the Back Bay Company in which the Bank lost two millions. This looks very bad, but the charges made against the official directors are heavier, because the latter were expressly prohibited from making money by trade or speculation which is the very calling of the merchant. The Government directors were the three highest officers in the Financial Department, namely, the Accountant General, the Financial Secretary to Government, and the Chief Commissioner of Customs at the Presidency. These appointments are usually given to men of long standing and reputation in the Civil Service, and the knowledge of this fact had great weight in making people believe the Bank shares to be the safest investment on this side of India. This trust was greater in officers of the Bombay Army and Navy and members of the Civil Service themselves, who knew best the exact position of a Covenanted officer in regard to trading adventures, and put faith in the character for fidelity and conscientiousness which the Service had borne since the time of Lord Clive. Civilians are bound in heavy sureties not to divulge official secrets nor to accept corrupt presents or make corrupt bargains. The covenant strictly provides that the Civil Servant "shall not at any time, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, accept, or receive any sum of money or security for money, or other valuable thing or service whatsoever or any promise or engagement by way of present, gift, or gratuity from any person or persons with whom or on whose behalf he shall on the part of the Government in India have any dealings or transactions, business, or concern whatsoever." Another clause in as strict and distinct terms prohibits any possible connection with trade. This covenant is signed at the beginning of each man's career, and is to a high-minded civilian as solemn an engagement as the Sacramental oath was to the Roman soldier. Besides this, the Penal Code and other Legislative Enactments make most cases of corrupt gain a criminal offence: and the illustrations in the Penal Code expressly specify the obtaining of money favours by a public servant as punishable by fine and imprisonment. There is an additional safeguard to official honour in the well known fact that Government has its servants very much under its power, and can easily degrade or expel any civilian who forgets the requirements of his position in this country. Accordingly Government has from time to time issued general warnings on these subjects, and at the very time when speculations began in Bombay, there was a standing order of Sir George Clerk's, forbidding all covenanted officers from having anything to do with them under pain of disgrace or expulsion, involving loss of pay and pension. A similar order had been published by the Viceroy only a little while before. They perhaps were useful as wholesome bugbears to those junior men who had no money to spare, but it is matter of public notoriety that several old civilians who ought to have known better, as well as some young ones, who, at the innocent age of youth developed a money-grubbing disposition, went in for speculation and were distracted from their duty by the feverish excitement produced by the rise and fall in shares. Like the sowkars they resemble, they have sunk or floated on the tide. Some got enough to pay off old debts: others made their "pots of money," to use the phrase of the day, and went away home much wealthier than their more loyal and honourable comrades can ever hope to be. It is the most painful feature in the whole business that those Government servants, who were staunch to their duty, and avoided the vulgar excitement of mere money-making, have as a rule suffered more than anybody else in the fall of the old Bank in which they had invested the hard savings of years. Their own prudence could not avail against the fates; and in the case of civilians, the bitterness is made more ironically bitter by the reflection that their loss is the result of their misplaced confidence in members of their own service. They have to remain to save and slave in India, while the lucky speculators retire to spend and enjoy at home. While the Government knows very well that the honour of the Services has been tarnished, no attempt has been made or hinted at of enforcing the provisions of the laws, the convenant, or the standing orders, against the men who have so flagrantly disobeyed them. We did indeed at the time of Mr. Ellis' appointment to the Council congratulate the public on the choice of a gentleman, whose official honour was untainted by the temptation to unlawful gain. We have also had much satisfaction, for the same reason, in regard to recent appointments to the Sind Commissionership. But this is not enough. If common report and the allegations of this memorial be true, a searching enquiry ought to be started at once. These charges against the three Government directors have now gone the round of the papers, which have published the memorial, and will soon find their way to the vernacular press to the general dishonour of the Civil Service. The memorial, with special reference to the Back Bay Loan states it as matter of common report that by these transactions they acquired such fortunes as could never be obtained by savings from their official salaries, and the 69th para is drawn up in such strong terms as to amount to a charge of fraudulent connivance. While we are sensible that in this production the rhetoric overrides the logic, and no proof is given of the charges except hearsay, we are persuaded that the affair is too public and scandalous to dispense with enquiry. For the sake of the men who may be labouring under an unjust reproach, as well as from regard to the interests of the people, Government ought to appoint some such tribunal as that which sifted the facts of the Orissa famine. Such Commissions as that have been issued before now regarding the conduct of men of the Civil Services, the great majority of whom would be only too glad of an investigation, which would either free its suspected members from blame, or would eject from its ranks such of them as may be proved unworthy of its high traditions and responsibilities.

The *Englishman*:—It has been ruled that Covenanted Civil Servants posted to the North-Western Provinces may, under permission, join their appointments *via* Bombay instead of *via* Calcutta as hitherto. From the date of such Civil Servants reporting themselves at Bombay, they will become entitled to a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

THE *Englishman*:—The Yarkandi envoy, who lately arrived at Lahore, expressed a strong wish to be allowed to proceed on to Calcutta for the purpose of having an interview with the Viceroy. He was, however, dissuaded from undertaking the journey, as the Viceroy will in a few weeks leave the capital for Simla.

THE same:—Mr. Moore, 2nd Master of the Lahore High School, recently solicited permission from the Punjab Government to edit the *Indian Public Opinion* newspaper. Sir Donald Macleod, however, declined to accede to the request, and issued orders that Mr. Moore's connection with the paper was "to cease forthwith." It is a pity that Sir Donald's energy was not roused a little sooner. The Punjab might then have been spared the exhibition of the weakness it has lately presented.

THE *Mofussilite*:—Dr. Norman McLeod addressed the residents of this city in the Institute at one P. M. yesterday. The small hall was well filled, and we noticed a good attendance of the ladies of the station. The Rev. Doctor, in a spirited speech, pointed out the true way to obtain the great acquisition of spiritual peace, and improved the opportunity to call upon his hearers to remember that it was the greatest of all gifts to extend charity to our fellow-creatures. With respect to the natives of the country, "let the past be buried," said the Rev. Dr. "If a portion of the mis guided people allowed revolt to stir up their feelings against the British, we should remember what the Saviour said,—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'" Dr. Watson, introduced by Colonel McNeile, also addressed a few words to those present; after which Colonel McNeile, in a few spirited words, asked for a cheer to speed the homeward voyage of the two rev. gentlemen, which request was heartily responded to. The meeting then broke up, soon after two o'clock. We were glad to see a good muster of the 79th Cameron Highlanders present.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We observe the arrival, in the steamer *Scotia*, which reached Calcutta yesterday, of Prince Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein. His Royal Highness appears to have paid a visit to Ceylon and some of the southern ports.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

IT is only ten days till the meeting of Parliament, and the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons is announced to appear this evening "in the popular character of a penny reader" at the Hawarden Literary Institute. Mr. Gladstone's name has already been prominently before the public this year as the contributor of a paper on "Ecce Homo" to that excellent periodical *Good Words*; and he is apparently so pleased with the success of his venture that he is determined to follow it up by amusing his friends and neighbours with recitations from Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by original comments of his own. No doubt, all this is very kind and good-natured, and it is pleasant to see a wise and great statesman condescending to compete with Mr. Charles Dickens and the Rev. Mr. Bellew in their efforts to provide wholesome and not too heavy intellectual amusement for the the frequenters of teaparties and literary *soirees*; but it does not look well for the prospects of the Liberal party this session that their leader should be declaiming.

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead"

on a provincial platform when his followers are eagerly expecting from him a plan of the political campaign. But it is one of Mr. Gladstone's weaknesses to wish to excel in too many things. His rival in Parliament, with a far narrower range of powers, achieves greater successes because he concentrates all the faculties he possesses on the study of politics alone; whereas Mr. Gladstone never makes up his mind to be a pure politician and nothing else, will not "give up to party what was meant for mankind," and so strengthens that feeling of distrust with which all steady-going Englishmen are wont to regard any statesman who presumes to be many-sided. Of the other men of note on the Liberal side, Earl Russell, with serene unconsciousness of the fact that practically he has been deposed from that position at the head of his party which he was allowed to hold too long for his own reputation, has completed his new manifesto in the form of a *Letter to Mr. Chichestio Fortescue on the State of Ireland*; and it will be published in the course of a day or two, though no one seems to be very curious about what it will contain; while Mr. Lowe has been starring it at Liverpool as an educational Reformer. The secret of Mr. Lowe's educational zeal is that the right honourable member for Calne is just now on the look-out for a seat in the Reformed House of Commons. The little pocket borough he found refuge in when a larger constituency would have nothing to do with him is doomed; and his desertion of the Liberals in 1866 provoked such bitter hostility against him that he would have no chance of contesting a large borough successfully. Indeed with all his great abilities, Mr. Lowe is personally, I believe, the most unpopular man in England. He played for a great stake in 1866, the leadership of a political party in the State, and lost the game utterly. He offended the Liberals beyond hope of perfect reconciliation, and the Tories cheered him, used him for their purpose, and then threw him over and left him out in the cold. Now even his strong Radical speeches in favour of education, and the exaggerated antipathy he expresses to the old system of culture under which he himself was trained, do not gain him many friends among the masses, for there is something repulsive in the cynicism with which he keeps on repeating, as it were with utter contempt for the people and carelessness what might become of them except in so far as the selfish interests of his own class are concerned, that we have handed over the control of our political destinies to the ignorant mob, and that we must educate them or they will probably throw us all into the Thames. There is but one sort of constituency that Mr. Lowe can expect to have strong sympathies with him, on account of his eminence as a scholar and his strong Liberal views on religious and educational questions, and at the same time to be free from the presence of that class of poor voters whom nothing he can do or say is likely ever to propitiate; and he has therefore determined to offer himself as a candidate for the University of London. His addresses at Edinburgh and Liverpool may be regarded, then, as electioneering speeches addressed to the graduates of the Radical University. But it is doubtful if those speeches were well designed for the purpose in view. Mr. Walter Bagshot, the proprietor of the *Economist* newspaper, and a critic and author of the highest reputation, is also in the field for the University, and will be found a formidable competitor, for the reasons well stated in the *Spectator* of last Saturday. "For our own parts, we believe him to take quite as liberal a view of the Irish Church question as Mr. Lowe, as sound a view of primary education, and a much sounder one of middle-class education. A statesman who thinks that the Universities should abdicate what is, after all, their highest function,—that of laying down the curriculum of liberal education—and would let 'parents,'—whom by his own account, he regards as thinking so much of the till and the counting-house that they have no mind left for greater affairs,—replace them as a matter of 'privilege and prerogative,' is no typical representative for a University. Indeed, Mr. Lowe betrays no belief in intellectual culture at all. His idea of a University is the Useful Knowledge Society. In any case, we hope that the University will not publicly register her inability to choose a fit candidate from amongst her own graduates."

I was delighted to read in this morning's *Times* that the Secretary of State for India has determined to offer the post of Financial Member of Council, on Mr. Massey's retirement, to Sir Richard Temple; and I hope for the sake of India Sir Richard will be induced to accept the appointment. I know it is generally the ambition of able Indian civilians to gain the control of the Political rather than the Financial Department; but the best days of the Politicals in India are over, and a man who wishes to win an enduring reputation could not derive a better opportunity for making himself famous than the task of reorganizing your finances provides. Of the two requisites for the work—courage and capacity—Sir Richard Temple certainly has the former, and every one who knows him will give him credit for the latter also. As the same time, it would be folly to disguise the difficulty of the work to be undertaken. The efforts of Mr. Wilson's successors to continue the financial reform which he inaugurated have been miserably unsuccessful; and to-day the condition of the Indian finances is not more satisfactory, at least so far as regards the permanent increase of your sources of revenue, than it was eight years ago. This pitiful result is chiefly due to the scandalous conduct of Sir Charles Wood in sending back to India as Finance Minister the pragmatical and narrow-minded man who had been dismissed from the Governorship of Madras for his disloyal conduct in endeavouring to thwart Mr. Wilson's financial policy. As every one might have expected, Sir Charles Trevelyan made it his sole business, when he returned to India in his new position, to undo all that Mr. Wilson had done; and to accomplish this end he deliberately refused to see those changes in the circumstances of the country which rendered an increase of expenditure in most branches of the public service necessary, insisted on believing the state of India was exactly what he wished it to be, and gave up the income-tax at the very time when the natives had learnt to regard it with indifference, and when the revenue it yielded could least be spared. It was Sir Charles Trevelyan's selfish perversity that created the difficulties which poor Mr. Massey blundered so terribly in attempting to overcome. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of being Mr. Wilson's private secretary in 1860; and Sir Bartle Frere and he are perhaps the only two Indian civilians who could feel a hearty interest in successfully completing the work that was then begun, but has since been so unfortunately interrupted. Sir Richard's stern and unsentimental cast of character, too, fits him to play well the part of a financier. He is not the sort of man to be frightened out of a policy which he believes to be sound and just, merely because he is told the natives don't like paying money for the support of the Government under which they live. Of course, he may make up his mind, if he determines to do what in him lies towards putting the finances of India once for all on a sure footing, to encountering much unpopularity not only in India but with that class of advanced politicians at home who reserve all their sympathies for the victims of English tyranny in India. As an earnest of the criticisms with which he will be assailed, take the comments of a portion of the press on the papers sent home by Sir John Lawrence with regard to the comparative merits of the English and native systems of government in India. One highly respectable journal lamented the other day that our rule was not romantic enough for imaginative orientals, and spoke with a sigh of sympathy of the good old times when a patriarchal king could administ

Messrs. and Campbell. There were 728 non-commissioned officers and men of the 92nd with 99 women and 120 children, and the detachments consisted of 204 non-commissioned officers and men, with 11 women and 10 children.

THE COLABA COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Colaba Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the place of the present Directors retiring from office under the provisions of the Articles of Association.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. J. A. Forbes.

The report of the Directors was read, and the statement of accounts laid before the meeting.

The accounts showed a profit of Rs. 1,39,294-7-8 during the period to which they referred. The revenue on the Victoria property amounted to Rs. 1,54,851, and on the Colaba property to Rs. 71,461-14; while the expenditure on those properties had been respectively Rs. 63,222-5-10, and Rs. 8,657-11-3. The office and general expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,493-9-3.

The Chairman said the accounts which were appended to the report had been for some days in the hands of the shareholders, and that, as explained in the report, this meeting was entirely of a formal nature, held in compliance with the terms of the Act. The business before the shareholders would therefore require only a very short time, but if there was any wish for explanations in regard to particular parts of the report or accounts, this was the time to express it; if not, he would propose that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

In answer to Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia,

The Chairman explained that the amount received on account of the sale of the *Spitfire* was not shown in the accounts, inasmuch as the transaction had been completed after the date to which the accounts were made up., viz. the 31st December.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw referred to the item "Balance of profit and loss account, Rs. 1,39,294-7-8," which he supposed was the profit during the period from 3rd May to 31st December 1863. He thought there must also have been some profit between 1st February and 2nd May, but did not see it entered.

Mr. F.F. Liddderdale (director) said the amount of profit during the period mentioned was Rs. 60,000, and that it would not be distributed but would go to the capital. The sum of Rs. 60,000 was the net profit, after deducting expenses.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee said there had thus been altogether a profit of two lakhs during the past year.

Mr. Liddderdale replied affirmatively.

In reply to a further question,

The Chairman said the total amount of cash in hand was Rs. 1,95,000, and that besides this there were Government securities and Rs. 98,000 expected from the liquidators.

Mr. Sorabjee said the total sum, then, would be about six lakhs.

Mr. Liddderdale said it would, including everything.

In the course of some further conversation,

Mr. Liddderdale said that the recoveries from the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation were necessarily very slow. In regard to the deposit of Rs. 1,28,623 in the New Bank of Bombay, interest was only received (at the rate of 2 per cent.) on the sum of Rs. 50,000, but it was very questionable whether any bank would give a higher rate than the Company was now receiving, unless on a fixed deposit for at least twelve months. If the money had been invested in Government securities there might have been a loss through having to sell them out suddenly or from some other cause.

In reply to a question,

Mr. Liddderdale said the profit could not be distributed except in pursuance of a resolution of an extraordinary general meeting, and that it was thought better to expend the money in buying up the land tenants in order that the Company might become freeholders, instead of mere lease holders. This it was considered was the best possible investment for the money. For his own part he would be against dividing so small a sum, and he did not think it would be expedient to divide it, but of course this was a matter for the shareholders.

The Chairman said the object of buying up the land tenants would be that the Company might have a better title, for they would thus become freeholders instead of leaseholders, and the property would consequently have a higher value in the market.

Mr. Spencer, sent, suggested that it was possible to pay too high a price for that advantage.

The Chairman thought the shareholders might very safely leave the matter to the directors.

Some discussion then took place with regard to the Grant Building property.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee suggested that the directors should take steps with a view to securing that property for the Company.

Mr. Liddderdale said that the directors had not had money enough to purchase the property.

Mr. Sorabjee said it had been bought for two lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Liddderdale said that was so, but that the persons who had bought it would have bid higher if any other party had endeavoured to purchase the property. He himself had had authority from another quarter to make a much higher bid for the property. He had not been in Bombay at the time, but probably his partners had been aware of the fact. At all events it was not the fault of the directors that the property had not been purchased, for they had felt that it would be useless to go into the market and endeavour to obtain it.

Mr. Sorabjee said the directors ought to have called a meeting of the shareholders to obtain their sanction to the purchase.

The Chairman thought it could not be said that the directors had overlooked the matter.

Mr. Sorabjee repeated that he was of opinion the property should have been purchased.

Mr. Liddderdale did not think the meeting generally would agree with Mr. Sorabjee.

Mr. Sorabjee said the directors should have tried at all events to effect the purchase.

Mr. Liddderdale repeated that it would have been useless, as they would have been overbid.

The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts should be received and adopted.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkerset seconded the motion.

Mr. Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia said he would propose an amendment to the effect that the accounts should be considered when those of the liquidators were presented.

This proposition was not pressed, and the Chairman's motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. Firth proposed that the retiring directors should be re-appointed.

This was seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Liddderdale, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. James Ranken and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee were elected as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings of the meeting closed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH FEB.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Almas Mahomed and Bundally Yacoob, coolies on board the ship *Pontiac*, were charged with stealing rice on board the ship. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, the other was discharged.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Two seamen of the British ship *Melmerby* were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge and were sent to the County Jail for four weeks each.

Gilford Pemico, seaman of the British ship *Mabella Kerr*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for three weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—Dhondia Soma, a musician, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a coat, worth Rs. 5, belonging to one Peter Dougherty.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

FALSE ACCUSATION.—Mahomed Noor Mahomed and Noor Mahomed bin Mahomed were charged with assaulting one Mehomedkhan Ismaelkhan. His Worship, on the evidence before him, considered that it was a vexatious complaint, and therefore fined the complainant in the sum of rupees ten, which was ordered to be paid to defendants as compensation.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—26TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Rashid Khodadad, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper was charged with violating the first condition of his license.

Meeyajan Soolzan Ali, police constable B division, stated that he was instructed to try to detect the prisoner in selling spirits contrary to his license. Mr. Walbright, European constable, marked a rupee and sent another man to buy a pint of brandy; the witness stood opposite to his shop disguised as a Marwaree, and just as the man had bought the pint of brandy for twelve annas, he stepped into the shop and seized the man with the bottle in his hand.

The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, who was fined in the sum of Rs. 50. His Worship sent the license to the Commissioner of Police for forfeiture according to his discretion.

THEFT.—Ramnee, woman, was charged with stealing from the person of a child five gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Balcrushna Yessoba, a clerk in the office of the Municipal Commissioner. The complainant saw the wristlets on his child's arms when he left home yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and on his return he found the accused in custody of the police on a charge of stealing them. A Hindoo observed the prisoner take off the ornaments from the person of the child, and called out "thief, thief," when a policeman came up and arrested the him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the County Jail with hard labour.

CRUELTY TOWARDS AN ANIMAL.—Nana Rama, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing an animal. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

STEAMER REPORTS.—26TH FEB.

KURRACHEE, 25TH, 1-28 P. M.—Steamer *Comoria* left for Bombay with Overland Mails at 10 A. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMERCIAL IMMORALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—After your late commendable exposé of the doings of many of our residents here in Bombay, a perusal of the enclosed cutting from the *Standard* may perhaps induce some of our honest men to adopt similar measures to those of the mercantile community of Liverpool have adopted, with the view of putting an end to knavish practises on the part of some of their number.—Yours, &c.

A MERCHANT.

It is with great satisfaction, though with no surprise, that we see that the mercantile community of Liverpool have thought it incumbent upon them to take energetic steps to clear their reputation from the stains which it has suffered during the commercial crisis of the last two years. The meeting lately held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, if it should fail to effect any legal reform, will at least be of some moral value as an expression of the feeling of the men to whom their compeers on the Exchange and their fellow-citizens generally look up as to their leaders and representatives; as an evidence that the lax doctrine and laxer practice, current in the lower commercial spheres, do not find any tolerance among those who are entitled to speak in the name of the merchants of England. Such men as Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Rathbone, and Mr Bernard Hall are well entitled to guide the opinion and pronounce the verdict of a great commercial body; and in their speeches we may fairly consider that we hear the true voice of all that is honourable, good, and straightforward in Liverpool society.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following letter and Editorial comment thereon appear in the *Madras Athenæum*:—

SIR,—The shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay are already indebted to you for having advocated their cause on more occasions than one; but I feel quite sure that you will not consider us over troublesome in asking you to help us again. Your paper this morning informed us that a petition to the Secretary of State is in circulation, forty pages in length,—about thirty-nine pages too long,—which is to be obtained of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. at Bombay. Now, I hope I shall not be asking too much when suggesting that, you will do the unfortunate shareholders another good turn, if you will kindly obtain one of these petitions and allow it to remain at your office for signature. The article from the *Bombay Gazette* points out the necessity of furnishing the needful to push forward the petition. These matters in England are managed for about one shilling per share, and calculating Indian expenditure at the usual rate—a rupee for a shilling—I send you rupees twenty as

A HOLDER OF TWENTY SHARES.

We shall have much pleasure in complying with the request of our Correspondent, who is "A holder of 20 Shares" in the Old Bank of Bombay, for we can assure him, as well as many other subscribers to the *Athenæum and Daily News*, who are in the same unfortunate plight, that they shall always have our sympathy in any movement they may make to bring the Secretary of State to take a proper view of the position of the Government of India in this matter. It is still our opinion that these Banks are quasi-government-institutions. Not only were the several Governments the promoters of these Banks, but they are also shareholders; and what is of far more importance in our eyes, as demonstrating the fact that the Government wished it to be understood by the natives of the country that these institutions were State-banks, they demanded to be represented at the several Boards by a number of directors far in excess of the proportion, which the Government shares held to the remaining shares in the Bank. We believe that we shall live to see some consideration shown to the shareholders in the Old Bank by the Secretary of State. Meanwhile we shall be happy to act as Bankers to the Madras shareholders and to aid the move in the way suggested by our correspondent.

BENGAL.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following letter from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, dated 9th November last, is published for information and guidance:—

"I have the honor, by direction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd September last, No 384, relative to the re-engagement soldiers under the Army Enlistment Act of 1867, and with reference to the clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February 1866, bearing on that subject.

"With regard to the question submitted by you, as to whether a soldier can *claim* to re-engage for another corps, I am to acquaint you:—

"1. That the soldier has not now, and never has had, a *right* to transfer to another regiment on re-engagement.

"2. The Army Service Acts of both 1847 and 1867 are silent on the subject.

"The War Office letter referred to (21st June 1867) does not allude to the matter: and the last paragraph but one refers only to recruits.

"Article 457 of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February 1866, alone bears on the point under discussion.

"3. It will be observed that this article only *permits* soldiers whole serving specially (*i. e.* as special cases under special authority,) to re-engage for other corps.

"It was framed to meet the cases of soldiers, who being in the last six months of their first term of service, wished to re-engage for other corps and had the power of claiming their discharge with the view of doing so; but, even then it rested with the authority competent to sanction a transfer, to use his discretion in granting it after weighing the advantages and disadvantages that would accrue to the two battalions.

"4. The provisions of the Army Service Act of 1867, coupled with the Royal Warrant, 29th June 1867, the relative position the soldier and the State in regard to re-engagements, is materially altered

"The soldier is now able to re-engage on increased pay after two-thirds of his first term is completed, with the alternative of serving (should he decline to do so) three or four years before he can claim a discharge and passage home.

"5. His Royal Highness has, under these circumstances, invariably ruled that the services of a soldier are due to his regiment for his first period of service, and has declined to sanction transfers on re-engagement for private convenience or caprice, until the applicant is within the last six months of his first engagement.

"6. His Royal Highness, therefore, fully approves of the course you have adopted with regard to the volunteers from his regiment, and further concurs in your opinion that transfer should only be sanctioned to regiments remaining in India."

2. The re-engagement of a soldier into another regiment will not in future be carried out, except with the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India if the man be serving in a corps in this Presidency, or of the Commander-in-Chief Madras or Bombay if belonging to a regiment in those commands. General Order Her Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta 4th December 1862, is accordingly cancelled.

3. Before submitting an application to Head Quarters, the Commanding Officer of the regiment, in which the man is serving who wishes to re-engage for another corps of the same arm of the service, if he have no objection to comply with the soldier's wish will forward to the officer commanding the regiment that the man elects, extracts of his Court Martial and Default Sheets, as directed in G. O. C. C. 5th February 1864 page 23 Standing Orders; and having thus ascertained that there is no objection to the re-engagement, he will submit the necessary application to Head Quarters, accompanied by copy of the consent of the officer to whom the reference above indicated has been made.

4. If the Commanding Officer of the man's original regiment be opposed to his re-engaging into another corps he will submit his reasons for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. Soldiers are precluded from re-engaging into regiments shortly to return to England, unless they are actually serving in one of those corps and re-engage in their own regiment; and the regiments thus excepted are notified in General Orders on the 1st of January every year.

Special cases may however be referred to Head Quarters for consideration as directed in para. 2 of G. O. C. C. 1st January 1868.

Under the authority of Government the following modification in existing orders, regarding the superficial space to be allowed to soldiers in health and invalids on board Indian coasting steamers, is to be adopted, except in vessels in which larger accommodation may not be contracted for as in the case of the British India Steam Navigation Company:—

I. When European troops are embarked on board Indian coasting steamers in which it is possible to carry out the regulation that one-third the number of men in health shall always be on watch on the upper deck, 7½ superficial feet per man in health will be sufficient But in cases where the system of watches may not be practicable, each man in health will have a space of 15 superficial feet allotted to him.

II. Invalids, sick and women embarked on board such steamers are to have 15 superficial feet each, and children under 10 years 7½ feet, children above 10 years same as adults.

III. Should the constituted medical authority deem the full space of 22 feet requisite for cases of extreme sickness, it should be provided

IV. The best parts of the ship are to be appropriated for the sick generally, and effective men should not be allowed to occupy any of the space allotted to the sick

V. A cabin or screened berth is to be set apart for use as a dispensary; an area of 22 square feet will suffice.

THE REALISATION OF THE ASSETS OF OVEREND, GURNEY, & Co.

(The Times, Jan. 21.)

A REPORT from Messrs. Turquand and Harding, the liquidators of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited), issued at a late hour this evening, announces that the realization of the assets of that company continues in the main to fulfil the anticipations previously expressed, and that as those now remaining are estimated to yield 1,681,221*l.*, while the liabilities of the company, which at the time of the suspension amounted to 18,727,915*l.*, have been reduced to 1,190,855*l.*, a probable surplus is thus shown of 618,360*l.*, out of which, however, all claims for interest will have to be provided. The creditors are 1,243 in number, and with the exception of 144 the whole of them are for sums below 2,000*l.* each, and the dividends thus far paid have amounted to 14*s.* in the pound. The shareholders, apart from the members of the late firm, are 2,219 in number, and the manner in which they have met the two calls of 10*l.* each already made furnishes strong proof of a desire on the part of the great majority to meet promptly at all sacrifices the demands made upon them. To this date 43 of their number have become bankrupt, 151 have demonstrated their inability to pay in full, and there are 40 whose present residence cannot be discovered. Of course, by every one of these defaults the pressure is increased upon those who are found able and willing to pay, and it is upon these parties also that the heaviest consequences of the ill-judged attempt of a portion of the general body to repudiate their liability must necessarily fall. Of the total amount of 1,833,540*l.* which the calls would have produced had they been paid in full the sum received has been 1,548,790*l.*, and 89,907*l.* is still expected, showing a shortcoming of 194,843*l.* to the disadvantage of the other struggling but solvent contributories. Of course, the remaining assets, notwithstanding the rather better tone of financial and commercial affairs now becoming observable, will still require great care for their realization; but it appears that the liquidators are not without hope that by the end of the current year very nearly every claim will have been paid off. Whether, under these circumstances, the creditors who have never yet given up their demand for full interest will also, in addition to that demand, insist upon further immediate pressure being put upon the impoverished shareholders, is a question that will doubtless soon be decided. It is believed that the larger portion of them, if left to their own inspirations, will be in favour of forbearance, but it is known that some of the body are disposed to set aside what they would probably term merely sentimental considerations, and to look but to the nature of their bargin and the rights they may legally enforce.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1868.

THE past month has been one of continued buoyancy in our market, and an advance in price has been established averaging ¾d per lb.

We have seldom known a more remarkable change come over the aspect of the Cotton trade than has been witnessed since the beginning of this year. The old year closed amid intense despondency—twelve months of incessant and ruinous losses had paralysed the commercial community, and the element of hopefulness seemed almost extinguished. Cotton had so often declined, apparently in the face of statistics, that no confidence was felt in any price, however low, and just at the time when Middling Uplands on the spot was selling at 7d, and afloat at 6¾d to 6¾d there was an extreme desire to get out of Cotton, and a general belief that a further decline of ¼d to 1d per lb was impending. This apprehension was chiefly based upon the belief that a period of heavy receipts at the American ports was due. The favourite estimates of the crop were 2¼ to 2½ millions, or an excess of say 600,000 bales on the previous one, but the excess shown till the end of December was less than 100,000 bales, so that it was obvious that large receipts were required during January and February to justify the prevailing estimates. Most people expected to see an average of at least 100,000 bales weekly maintained, with perhaps occasional weeks of 110,000 or 120,000 bales.

Those views have been entirely disappointed. The receipts during January averaged only 80,000 to 85,000 bales weekly, and the total excess over last year is still only 160,000 bales, and as each week's figures became known here a fresh gust of demand was created, and a more sanguine view of the prospects of the market took possession of the public mind. The course of our market has accordingly been just a reflexion of the news from America each week; there has been a jump of ¼d per lb. about the period when the receipts became reliably known; then succeeded a lull of two or three days, and some weakness in price, caused by the fear of larger figures the following week, but as soon as the fear was known to be groundless there was a rush of demand which carried prices over the previous point.

The demand for Cotton on the spot has been chiefly from the trade, who have been large and constant buyers, and they have also done a large share of the business in Cotton afloat which has been carried on with much briskness all through the month. On some days the transactions in American Cotton to arrive were very heavy, the margin, compared with prices on the spot, being tempting. That margin, however, has gradually become smaller just as the speculative feeling increased; and whereas at the end of December it was usually ¼d per lb, and sometimes more, it is now reduced to ⅛d to ¼d per lb, and seems likely soon to be extinguished. The steady rise of prices in the American ports has tended to that result. Up to the end of December there was as much weakness in America as here, and our prices to arrive ruled their quotations; but latterly their prices have come fully up to ours on the spot, occasionally exceeding them, and have been ¼d to ⅜d above the current prices for arrival Cotton. This state of things shows even a more sanguine feeling in America than here.

Another influence, though lying more in the background, has added greatly to the strength of our market since the opening of the year—namely, the deplorable accounts coming in of the position of affairs in the Southern States. All the letters from that region insist upon the bankrupt and despairing condition of the people, and report the Cotton planters and factors as a class quite insolvent, and disgusted at the wretched results of the last Cotton crop. The opinion in the South is universal that less land will be planted in Cotton this year,—some say a half less,—and the constant repetition of these statements has succeeded at last in powerfully impressing the public mind on this side.

Attention has also been called to the very small shipments of Cotton from India on the water, now amounting to only 87,000 bales, against 131,000 bales last year, and 390,000 bales the year before, and the telegraph still reports small clearances, so that the decrease in the quantity afloat, compared with last year, will become more conspicuous, a month hence than it is now. This circumstance has directed a strong current of demand on East India Cotton, which has gained during the month fully as much as American, and as the stock is 73,000 bales less than last year, and the consumption still very large, it is obvious that an extreme scarcity must be felt before the month of June, when large arrivals will begin to take place. We have scarcely ever known the position of Surat Cotton so strong as it is now, and it is evident that the present consumption of it must becut down one-third or more, in order to preserve even a handfull of stock during April and May. Egyptian Cotton, during the month, has fully shared in the general buoyancy, and the average advance in it, from the lowest point, is 1d to 1½d per lb. The receipts of the Egyptian crop, like the Americ can, are proving much less than were expected, and the total to date is largely behind last year, and there seems no doubt now that the crop was quite over-estimated. This class of Cottonwas also depressed below its natural price, and far below the point at which it will continue to be grown freely in Egypt. At one time a good style of white Cotton (understood to be grown from American seed, but much superior in staple to even Orleans Cotton,) was selling at 7¼d per lb, much below the price it would have fetched for years before the American war. Such Cotton is now worth 8¾d, and the market has still a decided upward tendency, and the impression is strongly entertained that extreme scarcity of long stapled Cotton will be experienced before the year is out.

Brazil Cotton has not advanced in the same proportion as Egyptian, and is only quoted ½d. up for the month.

In *Manchester*, during the past month, the improvement has been quite as conspicuous as here. A very large demand indeed has been experienced for nearly all kinds of Goods and Yarns, and prices have advanced fully as much as in the raw material. The news from Calcutta and the China markets has been very encouraging, and has led to a very active business for these quarters; but from Bombay the accounts have been bad, and prices of staple goods have remained 15 per cent below the corresponding month in Calcutta. This, however, appears to have done little in the way of damping the general demand for the East. Our home trade has also awakened up after a long period of stagnation, and most of the minor markets have become active customers; so that the production, large as it is, moves off readily, and many manufacturers are engaged ahead for two months or more. It is generally considered now that the weight of Cotton consumed is as large as at the maximum point in 1860, which would be 55,000 bales per week of present average size. At all events, we think it safe to estimate the consumption at 53,000 or 54,000 bales per week for the United Kingdom.

But though trade in Manchester is now thoroughly healthy, it cannot be considered even yet as in a high degree profitable—the margin to the spinner is still too small, and though the manufacturer is better off, there is not that fullness of profit there ought to be after the exhausting losses of the past two years. It would be very unfortunate if the rise in the price of Cotton should become so rapid as to absorb the profit that ought to go for the benefit of the manufacturing interest.

The Money market during the past month has lost the slight hardening tendency it showed towards the end of last year, and prime mercantile paper can again be discounted in London at 1½ per cent, and the difficulty of finding remunerative employment for money is very great.

The prospects of our market at present hinge chiefly upon the out-turn of the American crop, and we have little to add to the remarks already made on that point. There is no doubt that in America the large estimates have been very generally abandoned, and so far as our experience extends, the favourite figure is now 2¼ millions, even among those who previously believed in 2½ millions. The present scale of receipts in the South certainly justifies the lower estimate, and unless a decided increase speedily takes place, the estimate of 2¼ millions must apparently be abandoned as hopeless; but there is still a common opinion that the receipts, especially at New Orleans, will decidedly increase for a time. The triturateries of the Mississippi, which have been so low hitherto as to forbid navigation, are at last rising, and will no doubt let out a considerable quantity of Cotton, and much importance is attached to this by some. We incline to think that its effect is somewhat overrated. The great bulk of the crop is now transported by railway, and we think that the heavy receipts at the Atlantic ports have been largely at the expenses of districts that formerly supplied New Orleans and Mobile. It still must be allowed to be an open question whether the receipts in the aggregate will rise materially or not. If they do there will be an interval of dulness in this market, and probably a moderate reaction; but, if they do not, a speculative spirit will be developed here which will tend to push prices higher.

We do not, however, look for a large immediate advance under any circumstances. The arrivals of American Cotton in this port for several weeks must be at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 bales weekly, and, as they pay a handsome profit will be sold freely, and speculative buyers are still too weak to absorb any large quantity. The market in the main will be governed by the action of the trade, and as they now hold a considerable stock—probably 70,000 to 80,000 bales beyond what they had had at the end of last year, they have it in their power to retire from the market if they see fit.

Taking, however, a broad and general view of the market, it occupies a position of great strength. The supply for the year will be, beyond all reasonable doubt, a scanty one. The consumption is very large, and likely to be maintained, if prices are not shot up too rapidly; and it appears probable that there will recur, from time to time, periods of excitement, with active speculation directed towards higher prices.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(The Saturday Review, Jan. 25.)

THE news from Abyssinia is eminently calculated to cheer those whose motto is "Slow but sure." We get on in a "meddle and muddle" sort of way, with a wild confusion of mules and camels and Shohoes, who, as one intelligent Correspondent explains in half a column, are not all so very much Shohoes as about three quarters Shohoes and a quarter something else undistinguishable from Shohoes. Evidently these current chroniclers have as yet nothing to say. When they have explained that it is hot in the sun by day and cold in the frost at night, and that their luggage has to be packed with the wonderful skill that distinguishes them, and have made a little joke about the difficulty of getting plum-pudding on Christmas Day, they have at present nothing whatever to say. They know nothing more of what is going on at Magdala than of what is going on in Whitechapel. They see a few natives who most cleverly have established the rule that nothing can cost less than a dollar; but then these natives are not the natives with whom the Expedition has to do, or who are likely to support the Negus. If the sober truth is told, no one belonging to the expeditionary force has seen or done anything which might not easily be described in a dozen lines of plain prose. But then writers go to Abyssinia to write, just as soldiers go there to fight; and as both obey orders, it is no more reproach to the former that at present they have to write about very little, than it is to the latter that they have very little fighting. But then there is one certain resource for active-minded writers who are accompanying an Expedition. They can always find fault. They can see how grossly everything is mismanaged, and can hint how easily they could put everything right if it were but left to them. They remember the Crimea, and wish that once more an ignorant and negligent nation should be saved by its newspaper Correspondents. They do not, indeed, abuse those whom they see on the scene of action. They are far too honourable to speak ill of officers whose hospitality they share, and whose continuous efforts to put things right they daily witness. But the Government, and specially such an unknown, unprotected, assailable kind of Government as the Bombay Government, is made to be abused. Writers and readers alike derive a cheap gratification from seeing how much can be said against the authorities in general. This does not do much harm if it is only remembered how the abuse comes to be given. As an outpouring of an active mind bound to exercise its fancy if it cannot find facts, it may reasonably be regarded with indulgence. But if any one is led to infer that the Government has really been guilty of any culpable negligence, then much injustice may easily be done. The Charges, if they can be called charges, must only be taken for what they are worth in themselves, apart from the lengthy strains of Ciceronian eloquence in which they are wrapped. A hasty reader of Abyssinian correspondence would rise from his paper with the general impression that the Government had been found out, by a person of immense acuteness, in doing a variety of very wrong things. But if he asks himself whether there is any definite accusation which is made in distinct terms, and is dwelt on as if it were more than the impulse of a moment to denounce it, he will find that the one great standing discovery of the Correspondents is that the mules ought to have had iron chains furnished to tether them, instead of ropes, which they gnaw. Very likely this may be true. We do not pretend to judge. But as any rate we may confidently ask those who have travelled in countries where mule carriage is the ordinary means of transport, if they have ever seen a mule with an iron chain? How many mule-drivers in Spain and Spanish-America have ever dreamt of wanting an iron chain in order to secure their mules at night? A Secretary of War gifted with universal prescience might, perhaps, have known that these Abyssinian mules must have special fastenings provided; but whoever thought Sir John Pakington gifted with universal prescience, or expected him to see further than his neighbours? He had no more reason half a year ago to suppose that these unhappy beasts would eat their ropes, than he had a year ago to suppose that he would be a member of a Cabinet that was to prepare a Reform Bill based on household suffrage. If it is a mistake at all to have omitted these chains, it is an uncommonly small mistake, and we do not believe that there is a Government in Europe that would have been wiser.

There can be no doubt that the turn of modern administration is to avoid risk, and the slow advance of the Abyssinian Expedition is mainly due to the wish to fall in with this turn. It must, of course, be conceded that enterprise is checked by this mode of dealing with difficulties. When once it is understood by those who are employed that their employers do not mind expense, but do mind failure, it is inevitable that a habit of doing everything in a sure and costly way should grow up. While a commander is preparing his schemes and combining his plans of attack he may take as long as he likes. The Government can always make out a good case for him, or decline to make out a case at all, and state that the interests of the nation require that they should be silent. But if the commander makes an attempt, he must succeed; for success or failure is a patent fact which comes home to every one. Even the expense makes no real difference. While the operations are going on no one dreams what is being spent; and after they are over, the House of Commons cannot avoid paying the bill, and generally is little inclined to make a fuss about what cannot be helped. If Sir Robert Napier has to try to get to Magdala with some little dash and risk, no one shall be very much obliged to him in case he succeeds. But he may go on as slowly as he likes. No one in England can hurry him. All that is necessary is that, in the long run, he should take Magdala and release the prisoners, or find that he cannot release them. But he need not run any risk whatever. He may make splendid roads and form depots, and leave garrisons here and there. He knows that everything will be pardoned him if he succeeds, and nothing if he fails. And it is only natural that this should be the way in which the operations of a General are regarded in a country like England, which wishes to go to war very seldom, and thinks that part of the policy of having few wars is to conduct without any check the few that it undertakes. It is only fair that the English public should notice and confess its feelings on the matter, because the mode in which the Abyssinian Expedition is being conducted must be judged with reference to English opinion. Critics may say that Sir Robert Napier's way of going on is over-cautious, and those who read their criticisms may be inclined to agree with them. But Sir Robert Napier knows that these very critics would turn against him if he made a dash and failed; whereas, if he succeeds, all criticism will be forgotten, however slowly he may have gone on, and however much money he may have spent.

It must also be said for the policy of delay that, by going slowly, we shall have a much better chance of winning the confidence of the native tribes through whom we pass. As they get used to us they will understand what manner of men we are—men born to be cheated, men who will give a dollar for a handful of rice, and who have almost heavenly notions about the price that may be properly asked and paid for skinny chickens. If, indeed, they could steal our guns, their feelings would be different. To rob civilized strangers of their firearms is the first wish, the brightest day-dream, of barbarians. They will do anything, promise anything, give up anything in order to get hold of a pistol that will carry ten yards straight and will not burst in their hands. If the Shohoes and other pleasant people of this sort could get hold of our mountain-guns, there is no reason to suppose that they would not care more about this novel sort of artillery than about our friendship. But they are not at all likely to have a chance. They will know this, and the most they are likely to try is a few plundering expeditions at night. Even if they get a few rifles, they will only be likely to carry off a most moderate supply of cartridges. The advancing force is, so far as any one can judge from present data and at this great distance quite safe from the opposition of armed natives. But if the Abyssinians cannot fight us, we may be sure they will only be too glad to cheat us. So far as they have any supplies, we may rely on their supplying us with all they have. No political considerations, no far-fetched theories of national independence, are likely to interfere with the burning ardent desire to sel an egg for a dollar, and the hen that laid it for five dollars. The real difficulty will be to get food at any price; and if food is not to be bought, then it must all be brought up on the backs of mules from the coast and this will take a very long time, especially after the roads are broken up by the rains. The soldiers of the French Republic could, it was said, have got to China with nothing but bread and their swords; but we cannot make war after the fashion of the French Republic. That soldiers of their stamp would get to Magdala and back in a month may be very true, but then they would get there by plundering and murdering at their discretion; and if by some unlucky accident they were all wiped off the face of the earth, no one would very much care. But English soldiers, and Indian soldiers under English command, with an English General over them, and English newspaper Correspondents ready to criticize everything, must go on in a decent quiet way; what is taken must be paid for, and natives who cheat us in a kind and friendly spirit must be treated with the dignified politeness they deserve. If any one could find out what our Negus is doing we might see some sort of definite prospect before us. But there is no sort of reliable intelligence about that hero. Unfortunately he has got hold of Mr. Flad, who is a writing, pertinacious sort of man, and whom we should like to release, if posible, for our own sakes as well as for his. But although letters from Mr. Flad occasionally come to hand, there is so much confusion as to places and dates, in the accounts we get of these letters, that we know nothing more after all about the Negus than about the Wagshum. But there is this to be observed. No single item of news, of at all a reliable kind, that has hitherto come to us from Abyssinia is bad. Everything is a little better than we were led to expect. There is more water, there are better passes, the natives are more friendly. We may therefore hope that things will go on well, even if they go on very slowly and very expensively.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE LATE GARIBALDIAN MOVEMENT.

(The Standard.)

THE first business of the Italian Parliament, after it has received from General Menabrea the necessary explanations relative to the Ministerial modifications made during the recess, will evidently be the washing, before a public keenly interested in the operation, of a very large quantity of not very clean linen. The inevitable postponement of weightier work which these scandalous discussions will occasion, is of course, to be regretted; but after all, they will not be without their use. The Italians will hardly fail to learn from them this one truth—that the only road that can lead them to Rome is the straight one; and that the petty dodges by which their "statesmen" have tried to get there, have only led them further from the goal. If they should learn the further truth, that honesty is in the long run the best policy for a nation, no real friend to the Italian kingdom will regret that Rattazzi should have been ill-advised enough to insist upon acquainting the world with the full extent of his complicity in the invasion of Rome.

It will be remembered, that towards the close of the long debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies there occurred a somewhat dramatic incident. Rattazzi had charged his successor with keeping back some papers which would have vindicated him. Gualterio, the Minister of the Interior, and his colleague, Mari, replied by declaring that they had kept these documents back in the hope of avoiding scandals; but that they were quite ready to produce all the papers of which he had any knowledge if Rattazzi wished it. Rattazzi said, "Let them be produced." They were handed to the officer of the Chamber for publication, and each member is now in possession of a copy. If they answer to the description given of them by a Florentine newspaper, in an article of which one of our contemporaries supplies a translation, Rattazzi has certainly reaped the whirlwind which Mari promised him. They show that from the very beginning of the movement in the early summer the Italian Government was perfectly well apprised of Garibaldi's projects; that it took no steps whatever to hinder them; that the arrest of Garibaldi was nothing but a dodge to keep up appearances; and that, finally, when the insurrection was thoroughly launched the Government not only connived at it, but gave it active help. Of course this is no new information. Everybody knows that Rattazzi did connive at the invasion, and in his speech, long as it was, he was quite unable to make any effective defence upon that point. Indeed, the very admission that he proposed to avail himself of the invasion as a pretext for marching upon Rome, sufficiently shows that even if in the beginning he might not have been favourable to the scheme he afterwards desired its success, and in that view would take care that the expedition should not be starved for want of men. There is no necessity to suppose that Rattazzi concerted the movement with Garibaldi. The connivance of the Government at the general's bold incitements to war against the Papacy, and its persistent refusal to see the preparations making for that object, although its attention was constantly called to them by the prefects, may be accounted for by the desire of the Minister to secure the support of the Left, and it was, perhaps, only after the movement had commenced that he made up his mind to endeavour to use it. That would, of course, be no excuse for his conduct, and we are puzzled to know how Rattazzi will explain away these fresh documents, which, although, as we have said, they tend us no-thing new in proving his connivance with the invasion, seem to establish it so clearly and in such detail, that his mouth must be shut whenever henceforth this charge of duplicity is raised against him. We find that the Government takes no notice of the reports of the prefects, and gives them no answers to their appeals for direction; that Menotti Garibaldi was allowed to travel through the frontier provinces upon an organising mission, making no secret of his business. The prefects seem to have been disposed to do their duty, but they got no encouragement from the Government, and they were baffled by the fact that the leaders were members of the Chamber, who enjoyed immunity from arrest. It is a curious illustration of the regards which Italian lawmakers have for the law, that a number of these deputies actually avowed and boasted of their participation in these illegal proceedings during the late debate, and that the Ministers had to answer in the Parliament House orators who ought to have been pleading their cause in the dock. To all these charges Rattazzi will no doubt repeat the incoherent answer, that the army was not large enough to guard the frontier, although he deemed it large enough to march upon Rome and affront France, and just at the moment when it did form a cordon, it was drawn up into columns, between which the volunteers easily passed—an apology, however, which if it were as conclusive as it is weak, would not, however, excuse the inaction against the earlier proceedings of Garibaldi and his sons. The strongest and most serious charges have to come. The Government assists the volunteers to reach the frontier, and it encourages them by the promise that France will not interfere. 600 passengers are sent from Gen

THE MOST SHAMEFUL SIGHT IN THE WORLD.

(The Tomahawk, Feb. 8.)

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT!

SCENE 1.—*A homely-looking kitchen table, covered with meat, vegetables, &c., By the fire a red-cheeked servant-maid reading a cheap periodical.*

SIMPLE enough—is it not? Nothing very wrong about this. A kitchen interior—a scene for low comedy or high farce, eh? Something funny about Jeames' laughtiness or Mary's romance. Wrong, quite wrong, for here you have the first act of a tragedy which begins in sin and ends in death! You look at the scene before you and wonder. "What is there wrong in this?" You ask, "in this or that." You peer keenly into the details of the picture and you can discover nothing offensive to your sense of decorum. The servant seated by the fire is vulgar, but what have you to do with that? She will answer the bell when her master rings for her, and will carry up the coals at the beck of her mistress. Quite so, what more do you want? The plates look clean and the hearth is tidy. Again, what more do you want. In fact you become quite disgusted with the Peep-show Man, you consider him an imposter, a shallow twaddler. Very well, very well my good friends, you know best. If you see nothing wrong in the picture before you so much the better. Unhappily for me I'm hypercritical, and what seems so good and innocent to you appears to me horrible and devilish! You have (with all your cleverness) overlooked one important feature in the picture. Don't you see that the figure holds a magic wand in its hand? No, you don't; and what's more, you declare that I'm wrong, that it's hands close over nothing more than a half penny miscellany! Nothing more! So be it. And now, what do you think is included in those two little words "nothing more?" Misery, ruin, death! Yes, a thousand times yes! Do you know there is something very painful to me in the picture of this servant-maid. I've called myself "a Peep-Show man," and you may have dubbed me a miserable scribbler. In spite of this, the subject is very painful to me. You see one may scribble for one's bread, and yet have the heart of a gentleman, and I declare that no gentleman could see the picture of that poor girl as she drinks in deeper and deeper the poison that will kill her, without feeling cut to the heart. As I look at her with her earnest gaze fixed upon the sheet before her, I can imagine the demons dancing and singing upon her shoulders, creeping from under the pages and peering into her face, joining hands and whirling madly round her head. I see before me a picture that would delight a Dore to have to depict, a poem that would inspire a Dante to have to sing! I see the seeds sown of a tree that will bring forth the fruit of death! I see a body floating down the river, a soul drifting towards perdition!

SCENE 2.—*Lights, ghastly merriment, laughter without heart, song without tune.*

But one moment. Look quickly and turn away. Do you see that figure over there? Yes. In the tattered shawl and the broken bonnet, is the servant, the vulgar servant you've seen before! Don't look at her face, though, or you'll cry!

SCENE 3.—*Under the bridge.*

Cold and dark and damp! The mighty town asleep, and only the tiny dirty wavelets of the river stirring! Scarcely a sound save the splash of the water as it beats against the stone. It is not a pleasant place at any time, but very wretch now in the cold night air. See, a few lights still twinkle in the distance, and the moon peeps from out the clouds and shines down upon the water. This is better; but what is this that is drifting to the shore? See how it comes nearer and then is dragged back, comes nearer and drifts away. The very moon-beams seem afraid of it, and shiver as they bathe it in their light. But it comes closer and closer with every splash of the water, and at last is washed on shore.

* * * * *

The same figure!

* * * * *

Dead!—Dead, with all her sins upon her head!—Dead, with her glazed eyes fixed upon the Heaven she had defied!—Dead, with her poor hands clasped over her still heart!—Dead, unforgiven, and soon to be forgotten—an outcast, and with but one claim on society—the claim to a pauper's shroud, and a place in the union part of the Cemetery!

Is she guilty?—Is this poor, ignorant girl a fit object for our denunciation—for our scorn? Must we call her self-murderess because it was she who jumped from the bridge—she who plunged into the water that waited so greedily to receive her? Is there no one who can explain why this miserable woman was so tired of her life, and so anxious to fling it aside? Yes, there is some one who can answer this and many other questions, but whose identity will be hidden until the day when infamy will be known as infamy, and sin as sin. Until the day when fools will cease to sing in praise of the "ruddy roses of vice," and will allow their estimation of the "languid lilies of virtue" to have been incorrect—until that day when justice will surprise, and the secrets of all hearts will be known—that poor wretched soul will remain Waiting for the Verdict!

THE LIVERPOOL MEETING OF COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

(The Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 31.)

WE are happy to see that the exposures which have been so frequent of late years on the subject of commercial morality, and to which attention has been so often directed by our own amongst other journals, have begun at last to attract to a certain extent the attention of those who are principally concerned in the matter. The meeting just held at Liverpool may, if it is properly followed up and supported, do immense good; and if clerical influence were anything like what it ought to be, the various denominations of clergery would do far more good by dealing sensibly and vigorously with this outrageous vice than by taking part in and making necessary the squabbles about trifles which attact so much public attention and absorb so much clerical time. We do not by any means intend to underrate the real significance of theological controversies. On the contrary, our readers will not improbably think that we have given too much prominence to the subject: but here surely is a matter which all events is worthy of all the attention which the best kind of clergymen could give to it, and which cannot be fairly dealt with without a very different sort of effort of the mind from that which is necessary to make speeches upon half understood facts about conscience clauses, or to take intense interest in all that belongs to ritualism. It would, indeed, be hard to state a more difficult problem, or one which runs more quickly or directly into all the deepest parts of the great subject of ethics than the problem, What are the moral principles of trade? How far is a desire to get rich virtuous or laudable? What means ought a good man to use for its gratification? How large a part of his life and thoughts ought he to allow it to absorb? Let any clergyman set himself seriously to try to answer these questions fairly and he will find that he cannot even suppose himself to have done so, if he is at all capable of appreciating their extent, without having solved all the great ethical problems. You are, for instance, at once involved in the question whether any form of asceticism or self-denial, except as a step towards greater self-indulgence, has any place in morals as a virtue, and, if so, to what extent it is a virtue, and how it is to be harmonized with other virtues. Again, there is the question whether, if asceticism or any form of it is in any case a virtue, it is also in any and if so in what cases a duty, and if so, what are the limits of that duty? This question, again, can hardly be solved or even understood by any one who has not a distinct opinion upon the question whether there is any, and if so what difference, between virtues and duties—whether there are such things as counsels of perfection over and above the distinct commandments of the moral law, and if so what is the use of following and the risk of neglecting them? A man who had in him any real gift for giving advice to his neighbours on their most important affairs ought, one would think, to feel that, in answering or trying to answer such questions as these with sufficient precision and breadth to be able to apply the solutions arrived at to questions suggested by the law of bankruptcy and the provisions of the Larceny Act (with which also he ought to acquaint himself), he would provide himself with materials for whole volumes of sermons of quite a different order from those which we generally hear, and of much greater interest.

There is little reason either to hope or to fear that any such elaborate speculations will be brought to bear within any assignable time upon the broad practical question discussed the other day at the meeting at Liverpool; but this is far from diminishing the interest of that question. Indeed it is from such practical problems that the more general theories with which they may be connected take their rise, and we do not think it possible to overrate the practical importance in the present day of the topics discussed. First of all let us consider what the disease is? It is nothing less then this, that in almost every department of commercial life, from the highest to the lowest, there has been for a succession of years, and especially for the last few years, a constant succession of the grossest scandals, indicating the prevalence of the lowest possible tone amongst commerical men as to honesty. As to the nature of these scandals, we need only say that they range from the most outrageous crimes down to the pettiest cheating. We have at one end of the scale criminals who, by systematic forgery carried on for years together, rob public companies of scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands of pounds. We have at the other end the industrious and persevering thieves who by the use of false weights steal perhaps half a farthing from every customer who spends 6d. at their shops; and between the two we have frauds of every conceivable dimension, some involving crime, others stopping at mere roguery; some which ruin a few clients or customers, others which affect most deeply and permanently the fortunes and comforts of many thousand persons. Nor is even this all. We have in their fullest growth, by the side of distrust, fraud, and positive crime, their natural friends and allies, the rashest gambling and the most supine imprudence. It is perhaps an aggravation of all this that the cheats, thieves, gamblers, and fools in question are in many cases sincerely religious, and full of generosity and good nature. There are, no doubt, two ways of looking at this. If a man will be a rogue, it is perhaps better that he should have a bad conscience; if he must steal, it is just as well that he should give part of his plunder to the sick and the poor. On the other hand, there is something exceedingly disgusting in the contrast between the two halves of his conduct, and something very unpleasant in the reflection that it is possibly very easy to form them into one whole.

Such is the state of things which the Liverpool bankers and merchants met to discuss, and we must say the discussion did them credit. They looked the facts in the face; they took their measure quickly, referred in a very sensible straightforward way to the causes, which they found in the exceptional profits of trade during the last twenty years, and in the extreme temptations to speculate and gamble to which that state of things had exposed the commercial classes. The speeches of Mr. William Rathbone, Jun., and of Mr. Christopher Bushell appear to us to have been full of sound sense, and to have given excellent advice as to the true character and natural results of the laxity of feeling with which rash speculation and mercantile gambling are regarded. Moreover, the speakers one and all avoided the snare of attaching either too much or too little importance to the state of the law in relation to their subjects. While recognizing the fact that law cannot make men honest, they appear to have been alive to the no less important truth that it can and ought to brand dishonesty and to stigmatize those who practise it, to which we may add that the moral effect of an effort to reform the law from that point of view would in itself be very considerable. The effort to dispel an unhealthy state of public feeling is like the effort to move under a nightmare. The mere making of the exertion goes a long way to put an end to the evil,

As to the specific suggestions made at the meeting, we are happy to see that the views so often advocated in these columns have been sanctioned by the authority of persons so deeply interested in the subject and so well acquainted with it by practical experience. Mr. Hall pointed out the fact that debtors were now so much favoured by the law in every possible way that the old reasons for freeing them from their liability to pay their creditors had ceased to operate. Mr. Rodwell observed that "so long as they had a law which virtually said that bankruptcy was not disgraceful and was not a crime, it would not be regarded as either unfashionable or disreputable; but let the law be the reverse, and the tone of society would improve accordingly." Mr. Hamilton (of the firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co.) said that "he held that any man entering into speculations beyond the limit in which he saw a fair and reasonable prospect that he should meet all the losses that could fall upon him" (he ought surely to have more than a fair prospect, he ought to have a moral certainty of this), "committed as great an act of fraud as if he put his hand into another man's pocket and stole his purse. They should have efficient laws and acting upon those distinctions." If the Liverpool merchants will act upon these admirable sentiments and get the Legislature to act upon them too they will confer an unspeakable service on their country, and help to restore the state of things in which Englishmen were regarded as a specially honest and truthful race. We are far enough now from having such a character; but as an English soldier would hardly be satisfied if he were told that he was as brave as the average of foreign conscripts, so the English merchant ought never to rest so long as he is regarded only as not being a greater liar han some other traders.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — George B. Kerford, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Howie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton B. Hall, Esq. — Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.
The Directors have some of the advantages obtained by those who assure with this Company.
I. Proposals accepted and Policies issued by the Agents in Bombay, without reference to the Chief Office, within certain limitation.
II. Non forfeiture of Policies by the issue of free paid-up Policies.
If a person, after having been assured for three years under the ordinary whole Life scale, at any age up to and inclusive of forty-five, should wish to discontinue paying his premiums, the Directors will issue a Policy for the amount of premiums paid, together with any Bonus that may have been added, and free from any further payment whatever. This feature secures not only a provision in the event of premature death, but a remedy,—long desired,—should the payment of the premium become an inconvenience.
III. Policies indisputable after being five years in force.
All ordinary Queen Policies without exception, on which the age of the assured has been admitted, will at the end of five years from their date, be absolutely indisputable, the only condition being the punctual payment of the premiums with any extra premium that may be exigible for foreign residence.
IV. New and Extensive Travelling License to Policy Holders.
Persons assured with the Company, under the Indian Table, are permitted, in time of peace without license or additional premium, to proceed to, and reside in, any part of the World, except the West Coast of Africa.
For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAURENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Combay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.
By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros, Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

MATCHES.
BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.
BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.
BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,
All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.
BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" demand		1s. 10d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s 2 9/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 9 3/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rates of loanage they had a law which virtually said that bankruptcy was not disgraceful and was not a crime, it would not be regarded as either unfashionable or disreputable; but let the law be the reverse, and the tone of society would improve accordingly." Mr. Hamilton (of the firm of Brown, Shipley, and Co.) said that "he held that any man entering into speculations beyond the limit in which he saw a fair and reasonable prospect that he should meet all the losses that could fall upon him" (he ought surely to have more than a fair prospect, he ought to have a moral certainty of this), "committed as great an act of fraud as if he put his hand into another man's pocket and stole his purse. They should have efficient laws and acting upon those distinctions." If the Liverpool merchants will act upon these admirable sentiments and get the Legislature to act upon them too they will confer an unspeakable service on their country, and help to restore the state of things in which Englishmen were regarded as a specially honest and truthful race. We are far enough now from having such a character; but as an English soldier would hardly be satisfied if he were told that he was as brave as the average of foreign conscripts, so the English merchant ought never to rest so long as he is regarded only as not being a greater liar han some other traders.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 7/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4 "
3	do.	1/10 11/16 "
2	do.	1/10 5/8 "
1	do.	1/10 9/16 "
On demand		1/10½ "
On Scotland		1/10⅜ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for remittance without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 25th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,025.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. FARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight	——	...at 1s. 10 7/8d. per Rupee.
4	do.	...at 1s. 10 3-4d. "
3	do.	...at 1s. 10 11/16d. "
2	do.	...at 1s. 10 5/8d. "
1	do.	...at 1s. 10 9/16d. "
On demand	——	...at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	——	...at 1s. 10 7-16d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 10 3/8d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do.
12 ditto do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 24th February, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGES.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above	£50	...Rs. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	..... Rs. 10 7/8d.	"
" 3	do.	..... Rs. 10 13-16d.	"
" 2	do.	..... Rs. 10 3-4d.	"
" 1	do.	..... Rs. 10 11/16d.	"
" On demand		..... Rs. 10¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	.....	
On Ireland	do.	.....	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. Rs. 10 9/16d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	" 4 per cent.
6	do.	" 3 "
3	do.	" 4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted to Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 26th February 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. " ... at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
3 do. " ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
2 do. " ... at 1s. 11d. "
1 do. " ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand " ... at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.
The Chartered Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On interest or Dividends, or on sale of Securities by'sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Glasgow & Agencies.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S. Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HAMILTON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WISBROKE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, just arrived by Ship *Logouhawna*, BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, PAINT OIL. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.
For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocrohie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of specially selected CHINA TEAS:—
HYSON, ORANGE PEKOE.
SOUCHONG, SOUCHONG & HYSON.
SOUCHONG & PEKOE.
of the usual superior flavours.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meats.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."
A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*
THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.
Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" Outstations residents,, 14½ "
Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.
CHESSON & WOODHALL
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE.—One pair of Horizontal High and 16w pressure condensing Steam Engines of 200 nominal horse power. To work on the compound principle—high pressure cylinder 37 inches diameter, and low pressure cylindrical 56 inches diameter, both having a 6 feet stroke, spur fly wheel 24 feet in diameter, these engines are a first class job, are new and complete in every respect.
One Cylindrical two flued steam Boiler, diameter of shell 7 feet by 30 feet long, is new and a first class job, with ordinary care and a daily working pressure of 50 lbs. per sq. inch, would give no trouble for twenty years.
A large quantity of polished Wrought Iron Shafting couplings for do. Belt Pullys for do, and Pedestals complete with brasses, &c. for do.
A quantity of Cast Iron steam pipes—Bevel Wheels, and spouts, 800 assorted patent Lubricators, 324 feet of inch steam tube; 251 feet of 1¼ inch do, and 251 feet of 1 inch do.—250 feet of 1 inch gas tube, 250 feet of 1¼ inch do, with a quantity of elbows, tees and sockets, &c. for do. 9 Bourdons steam guages 2 Hopkinson's mercurial steam guages—1 Hopkinson's steam engine Indicator.
The whole of the foregoing machinery to be sold a Bargain. Apply to
H. BOMANJEE TOUCHE & Co., Fort,
or to ALEXANDER COLVILLE, Superintendent
Engineer Colaba Press Co., Lower Colaba.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD